

THE MONITOR NEWS

VOL. 2

MONITOR, ALBERTA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26th, 1917.

NO. 48

MCCORMICK WAGONS

proved last fall to be the most durable, and the easiest running of any wagons hauling wheat into Monitor

Buy on their past record

ANOTHER CAR OF BUGGIES

Buggies advanced 20 per cent on Aug. 1st. We have made a good buy and Will Sell to you for the balance of the season at the old price. Why wait until next year? BUY NOW!

J. A. Hayes & Sons

We sell the Best

Fresh & Cured MEATS

Hams Bacon Bologna Sausage

Monitor Meat Market

LUMBER

and all kinds of

BUILDING MATERIAL

Stock of Good Coal on hand

LIME BRICK FENCE POSTS

BEAVER LUMBER CO. Ltd.

60 Days to Xmas, quite a time but we wish to announce for your benefit that we will stock a High Grade line of Jewellery. Each piece guaranteed and the price will challenge those of the Cities. Also a line of Cut Glass, Kodaks, Shaving Sets, Gillett Razors, Fancy Stationery, Conklin Fountain Pens.

Moirs 'High Quality' Chocolates; have you tried them yet? In bulk or boxes. Ladies Parasols, Games, Perfumes and Toilet Sets, along with a fine assortment of Toys.

We will be able to supply all your wants for Christmas. Have just received a shipment of nice 'Kodaks'.

Kennedy Drug & Stationery Co. We handle all the up-to-date Magazines and Papers.

MEDICAL BOARD AT CORONATION

The Medical Board, for this district, will sit at Coronation on the following days: Thursdays and Fridays, November 1st and 2nd, 8th and 9th, 15th and 16th. All those applying for exemption should appear before the Medical Board previous to the sitting of the Exemption Tribunal.

W. J. McCallum, the Clydesdale Importer and Breeder, arrived here on Monday, and at the time of going to press he had sold nearly all his horses. Parties who have seen them stated they were one of the best all round bunch of Clydes seen in the West.

Some of those who bought were: J. R. Blair, J. J. Rutledge, H. Matthews, W. Rowell, V. L. Dunning and O. Rothwell.

OATS FOR SALE

A quantity of feed oats for sale. Apply to Alberta Pacific Grain Co. M. A. Vanhorn, Agent. 44

The Annual Sale of the Creek Valley Ladies Aid, held on Tuesday, was a complete success, and those in charge deserve great credit. A fine program was given and a dainty lunch served. The sum of \$77.50 was realized from the sale.

On Oct. 31, 1517, Luther first started the great Reformation. After 400 years, and in the light of present happenings, it is well for Protestants to consider afresh their position. The Rev. J. E. Collins will therefore give a special address, on Sunday evening, on 'Protestantism' All are invited.

NOTICE

All accounts owing me must be paid on or before Nov. 15, 1917 or suit will be entered without further notice. Accounts payable at the office of W. G. MacKenzie. L. R. Beebe

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

IN THE ESTATE OF JOHN MANLY HATHAWAY, late of Monitor in the Province of Alberta, Farmer, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons having claims on the estate of the said John Manly Hathaway, who died on the 8th day of August, 1916, are required to file with the undersigned Solicitors for the Administrators of his Estate by the 1st day of December, 1917, a full statement duly verified of their claims and of any securities held by them, and that after that date the Administrators will distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice has been so filed or which have been brought to their notice.

DATED this 16th day of October, A. D. 1917.

LENT, MACKAY & MANN
Grain Exchange Bldg.
Calgary, Alta.

WAGONS! WAGONS!

I have a stock of New Deering Wagons. These wagons are built strong to stand the rough roads, and are well finished.

Also have a few Deering grain tanks, the best tanks made.

Remember we sell the famous Hamilton Plows

Buggies, Democrats, Wheel-barrows
Gasoline and Oils of all Kinds
Singer Sewing Machines, the world's standard

Geo. E. Garries: Deering Agent
Monitor Alta.

Town Council

RESERVE
H. MacKenzie
COUNCILLORS
A. J. Deadmarsh Mac McDonald
W. G. MacKenzie Sec. Treas.
Council meets 1st Thursday each month

School Board

J. Hamer Chairman
W. G. MacKenzie Sec. Treas.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

REV. W. S. WICKENDEN, B.A., L.T.H.
PASTOR.

Service every Sunday morning at 11 a. m.
A hearty invitation to all services Books provided.

Boy Scouts, every Tues. & Fri. at 7.30
Children's Service, weekly, Friday at 3
Choir Practice Fridays at 8

Sunday Services

Co-Operation:
Presbyterian and Methodist

Horse Shoe 11 a.m.
Creek Valley 3 p.m.
Monitor 7.30 p.m.
Monitor Sunday School, 2 p.m.
REV. J. E. COLLINS

Kirriemuir Mission Union Services

Kirriemuir 11 a. m.
Cherry Valley 3 p.m.
Viewland (Bruntons) 7.30
Rev. W. H. Day, Kirriemuir

W. G. MacKENZIE

Barriater, Solicitor Notary Public
Money to Loan
MONITOR ALBERTA

Notary Public Conveyancing
W. S. McCULLOCH
Real Estate
Money to Loan Insurance
Monitor, Alberta

T. J. ROUSSEAU M. D.
(Post Graduate, Montreal.)
Monitor Alta.

DR. BUGGINS DENTIST

Specialist in Crown and Bridge Work
Watch for dates when he will be in Monitor.

Garries, the Auctioneer

I am permanently located in Monitor and if you intend holding an Auction Sale, come and see me.

15 years experience
handling auction sales

Terms Reasonable
Satisfaction guaranteed
or no pay

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY

10 CENTS PER PLUG

The Squire's Sweetheart

KATHARINE TYNAN

WARD, LOCK & CO., LIMITED
London, Melbourne, and Toronto

(Continued.)

"That is a very nice boy, Kitty, a very nice boy," said Mrs. Lloyd. "If you had happened to be a boy instead of a girl I wouldn't have minded if you had been just that kind of a boy. I don't suppose they'll need us, so I think we'd better just go on."

Their figures, indeed, had almost disappeared before Hilary had got sufficiently over his surprise at meeting the Squire in these parts to remember that he had been accompanied by two ladies when he had set out and that he had left them somewhat unceremoniously.

He was shocked at the haggardness of the Squire's face. There had been half a dozen clues, or supposed clues, said the Squire, standing and digging absently in the sands with his stick; every one had come to nothing.

"There are moments," he said, "when I think I have lost my poor little girl forever, and then again I am sure I shall find her. My best hope lies in Mrs. Bartlett's being with her. I have a great confidence in that woman, without very much foundation for it. It is an instinct I suppose. You see, Hilary, I am hampered by the need for secrecy. I dare not bring in the police. I have a firm of private detectives working for me. They have made up their minds that Dolly was taken to Paris. She is somewhere where she cannot communicate with me. I have been to Paris and to Cherbourg. I have come back again. At Boulogne the clues have all ended. I have a feeling that here—the right one may be picked up again."

"I thought her brother was with you?"

"So he was till he was recalled by the illness of the child. He is waiting now for any possible news. I wonder who it was told that ruffian where Dolly was to be found? I have sometimes thought it might have been Mrs. Egerton. She did not know of the reason for his not being told, of course."

Hilary said nothing, since if he had spoken it would have been to say that he did not trust Mrs. Egerton. His good heart ached for the weariness and depression in the Squire's face and voice. He would not add to the trouble of the man, but he said, "She will be found. I am certain of it," he said, by way of comfort.

"People do not disappear like that. Not, at least, two women, full grown and normally healthy and intelligent." The Squire turned and looked at him and there was blood in his eyes. "They do something up at the house. God! I wish now I had strangled that noisome beast the first time I laid eyes upon him. I ought to have done it. I swear before heaven that when I meet him I shall kill him."

He looked down at his hands and they worked as though they were in the throat of his prey. "A strange chance," said Hilary, "that we should all be here together in this place, you and I, and Langton. I wonder is there anything in it—any leading and light that brings us here?"

The Squire had not heard him. He was looking down, absorbed in his own gloomy thoughts. The fortress-like farm standing half a mile away, loomed in the strange atmosphere of the dunes as though it were close at hand; and something white showed high in the wall under the steep roof.

CHAPTER XXI.

The Thing in the Wood Shed

The woman who followed Cooper into the farm house was a queer, excitable-looking creature. Once she might have been pretty. She had a small ivory-colored face, fretted with innumerable lines. Her eyes were very bright—over bright. Her hair, under the peasant's cap, had a fly-away lightness.

"She is dead and dumb," said Cooper. "She will make her orders only from me. You need not plot to get her on your side."

He talked to the woman by the finger alphabet and she seemed to read his fingers in a way that showed she possessed some intelligence, despite her madness. She nodded several times when he had finished, and then hurried out of the room, making a queer noise to herself.

Cooper smiled unpleasantly, glancing at Mrs. Bartlett.

"This is a queer household for a man like me," he said. "A mad woman—a woman so diabolically ugly that she dare not show her face, and that I wonder if pretty Dolly is worth it! But to be sure she is. They always were worth it to me while the chase was on, whatever happened afterwards. But—all the same, I'm going to be a reformed character when I'm married Dolly. It is about time I was settling down. How do you think I'll adorn the domestic sphere—hey?"

He broke off abruptly and stared at her.

"I don't know why it is," he said, "that I talk to you as though you knew all about me. I find myself doing it and it is a queer thing."

She had come downstairs for something for Dolly. Now she took the thing she required and went away without speaking. The man had shown no desire at all to converse with Dolly. Indeed he showed a quite unaccountable consideration for her, when, on the morning of the second day, meeting Mrs. Bartlett on the stairs, he had remarked that he was going to be absent and that Mrs. Bartlett had better induce her young lady to go out of doors in the courtyard for a while.

"I'm sorry I cannot give her a wider field yet," he said. "She shall have the world before her when she marries me. There is nothing I cannot do. My incentive is strong enough. She will forgive me for the way I have taken to gain her. It was the only way, as she was going to marry the fellow Meyrick. Most women will forgive anything done for love of them. I ought to know." He went off after breakfast. From the upper window of the farm house they saw him go. Dolly had wept the day before. Today she was stronger. She had spent the morning on her knees. Coming into the room of the red damask, Mrs. Bartlett found her just rising from her knees wet-eyed but with a light on her face.

"I have put myself into the hands of God," she said. "He will send His angels to keep guard over me. I am not afraid."

"You need not be afraid, love," Mrs. Bartlett said. She had come to treat Dolly with a complaisance and motherly tenderness. "No harm shall come to you. If needs be I shall protect you. You may be sure of that."

"I should like to go out," said Dolly.

"You must come out into the sun. Do you think you could do a bit of gardening, love, as there is no great space to walk about in? You told me you loved gardening so much."

"Oh, yes, it is wonderful to see the things come up. You feel as though you had made them. But even if I had seeds to sow there would be no use in sowing them here. It is an ill-omened place. There is a chill in the room. I heard a sound in the night like an old man coughing and groaning. 'Mon Dieu! I thought he said, 'Helas, mon Dieu, que j'esouffre!'"

"A dream, my pet, my dear—you have had enough to unbinge you. Come out in the sun."

They went downstairs. The little mad woman Cooper had spoken of as Margot was whisking eggs in a basin and she heard the ladies not unfriendly, nodding her head.

They went outside and explored the barns and cowhous and stables and grass. All were empty, dusty, and bare. High up in a loft under the roof they found a space where a brick had been removed to admit light and air. Finding a broken chair to stand upon they could see a distant bit of the road and an oblong sky. The opening was too high up and too narrow for more.

When they had finished the exploration they went back to the courtyard. There was a bush bearing a few beautiful white roses in the bed of the statue of St. Roch. The bush was all but choked with weeds and grass. Finding a clear, strong hand stretched out in a last cry for help! said Dolly. "Let us find something in the way of a tool and save them. Even here God sends His mercy with the roses."

Having found some rusty tools she set to work with a will. Mrs. Bartlett helped her. They had made a clear space around the rose bush when Dolly looked up, an illumination in her face.

"We can send messages to the outer world by that opening in the loft," she said.

"You forget that no one comes near here."

(To Be Continued.)

Belgian Towns Being Emptied

The removal of the civilian population of Belgium continues, according to advices. The town of Roulers immediately behind the battline in Flanders has been evacuated completely. Ostend is being emptied of some thousands, persons already have been sent from Coxta. Many of the inhabitants of Berlaer have been taken forcibly from Turcoing to work on the trenches. All the inhabitants of Steyding, Flanders, rich and poor alike, have been made to work on military roads.

Manitoba Adapted For Stock Raising

Many Varieties of Live Stock Feed Grown in Manitoba

The Manitoba department of agriculture has just issued an interesting booklet on Live Stock Raising from which the following extract dealing with the many varieties of live stock feed grown in that province has been taken.

The naturally rich Manitoba soil yields an abundant growth of wild forage plants of many kinds. These possess uncommon natural fattening qualities and Manitoba cattle grazing on them require much less finishing than is necessary in almost any other part of the continent. Kentucky Blue Grass grows in profusion and here as in its native state it is worthy of the name of the king of pasture grasses. A near relative, known as Canadian Blue Grass, is also to be found everywhere. Knot Root Grass, Wild Timothy and the well-known Red Top also grow in profusion, also the slender wheat grass now commonly known in Manitoba as Western Rye Grass. There is also the Western Wheat Grass, commonly known as Blue Joint, which is of unusual hardness.

For hay purposes and winter feeding, wild grasses are abundant in all parts of the province and furnish the whole hay crop for thousands of Manitoba farmers. Western Rye Grass, sown alone, has yielded at the rate of 6,800 pounds to the acre. Under cultivation it grows easily and quickly, seeds readily, matures quickly and cures perfectly. It has another big advantage, being easily got rid of from land required for other purposes. Its feeding value has proved a big surprise to many American farmers who came to this country knowing little, if anything, of wild grasses in the thickly settled districts of the United States.

Among the cultivated grasses which are giving fine satisfaction in Manitoba are timothy, awnless brome grass and red top, meadow fescue and oat top grass. The reason for this is simple. To begin with, they have a soil which is unequalled anywhere in richness, they get the early spring start, and when the winter snow has gone, and the frozen moisture coming up when the hot sun comes. But most important is the long hours of clear sunlight which makes for rapid full growth.

Clovers and other leguminous plants are also proving the excellent fertility of Manitoba soil, and their adaptability to Manitoba conditions. It has been proved in most parts of the province that the soil is particularly adapted for alfalfa. Experiments at Brandon have shown an average crop of over five tons to the acre, and farmers from all over the province testify to the success they have had with it. Broad red clover and alfalfa are also much grown by good farmers, and like every other fodder, yield fine crops.

The large crops of oats and barley that can be grown on Manitoba land form one of the great natural advantages of the province for the raising of beef cattle and feed stock of every kind, as well as for dairying. A mixture of oats, barley and alfalfa makes an ideal feed which is very popular, and is fed by many of the most successful farmers in the province.

Manitoba oats have a feeding value superior to oats grown almost anywhere else, mainly because of their exceedingly light hull and plumpness of kernel. They weigh more to the measured bushel than oats grown in any of the states. The average weight of Manitoba oats is thirty-eight pounds to the bushel, and oats weighing forty pounds and over are often to be seen. In the middle western States the average weight of oats is from thirty to thirty-four pounds. The difference in feeding value will

be readily understood by any practical farmer or stock man.

The average yield of oats in Manitoba in the last ten years, taking the poor years with the good and good farming with poor farming, has been over thirty-eight bushels to the acre. That is the average, but crops of sixty bushels are very common, crops of seventy-five to eighty bushels are quite frequent, while a crop of one hundred bushels or even more is not considered any great novelty.

What has been said of oats is equally true of barley. Manitoba barley is very light hulled, weighs very heavy, and analysis shows it to contain food values that can hardly be equalled anywhere else.

Storing Vegetables For the Winter

Valuable Hints for Keeping Vegetables Fresh During Winter Months

With the food problem so acute it is important that every vegetable should be stored. This applies not only to stored vegetables, but to immature cabbage, cauliflower, etc., which can be stored and used as green feed for hens during the winter months when other green stuff is not available.

There are a few general principles in storing which have to be remembered, namely: (1) Protection from frost; (2) keeping them cool in order to prevent decay; (3) keeping them relatively moist, in order to prevent excessive evaporation and wilting; (4) avoid a wet and stagnant atmosphere, as this is likely to engender rot, particularly when the temperature is too high; (5) protect from heating, for heating is the natural result of the accumulation of much fresh vegetable matter.

It is well to store roots in moist sand. Beets, carrots and parsnips will keep all winter without wilting if the temperature is kept low enough to prevent sprouting. Others may be kept in dry, cool places. Cabbage and cauliflower may be pulled entire and stood in wet sand, or the heads may be removed, wrapped separately in paper, and placed in a cool cellar. Celery and Brussels sprouts are packed tightly together, upright, in sand. This sand should be kept moist, but never allow water to get onto the celery leaves, as rot will probably develop.

It will be noted that in every instance a cool cellar is specified. This is not possible where a furnace is in the same compartment. Divide the cellar into two parts—one for the furnace and one for the vegetables. Keep the window in the vegetable cellar open as late as it is safe to do so. At all times, however, see that there is plenty of fresh air and keep the temperature down.—W.

Canada's Lumber Industry

The report upon the production of lumber, lat and shingles in Canada for the year 1916, prepared by the forestry branch of the department of the interior, will give statistics of production by 2,609 mills operating in Canada during the calendar year 1916. The number of mills reporting decreased by 630 as compared with 1915. The value of the lumber, lat and shingle output for 1916 was as follows: Lumber, \$58,365,349; lat, \$1,743,940; shingles, \$5,962,933; total \$66,072,222.

Canada cut in 1916 3,490,550 feet board measure of lumber, a decrease of 9.2 per cent, as compared with 1915.

The cut decreased in all the eastern provinces, and increased in all the western provinces as compared with 1915, British Columbia making the most pronounced gain.

Doctor—Have you been the victim of an assault?
Patient—No, sir. I simply fainted and was brought to by a member of the First Aid to the Injured Society.
—London Opinion.

The Revenue From Poultry

Annual Income in Saskatchewan Is About Eight Million Dollars

That this province is admirably suited for poultry raising, possessing as it does many advantages not to be found in other parts of the Dominion, is the opinion of Professor R. K. Baker, who is in charge of the poultry department of the University of Saskatchewan. The professor has returned from a convention of poultry men of the western provinces which was recently held in British Columbia.

Much education, was, of course, still required to make the ordinary farmer a practical and profitable raiser of poultry, but some remarkable progress was already being made. The great necessity was to show the farmer the necessity of selection of his poultry, so that the birds he feeds will give him a reasonable return for the feed he gives them and, next in importance, was the study of practical rationing to reduce as much as possible the chicken's H.C. of L.

Much work in both those directions was being done by the poultry department of the university.

Professor Baker stated that the value of the poultry business in this province amounted to about \$7,000,000 or \$8,000,000 a year and he was sure this could be greatly increased. There is much room for improvement in both the production and the marketing of the products of the poultry business in Saskatchewan. The work at the university had of late not been as complete as might have been owing to war conditions, but when matters were readjusted more satisfactory operations could be undertaken.—Saskatoon Star.

Tree Talk

Interesting Paragraphs by the Canadian Forestry Association

About nine million acres out of a total of 210 million acres in Quebec province are under agricultural development. The chief crop of the remaining 200 million acres is and will always be timber for the reason that the soil is unsuitable for agriculture.

More than two-thirds of the technical foresters in Canada in 1914 have seen military service, at the front. The enlistment of foresters has likewise been heavy.

The use of hydro-aeroplanes for detection of forest fires is being considered by certain governmental and private interests in Canada.

In order to save for the Indians of Canada their large timber holdings against loss by forest fires, the Indian department at Ottawa is obliging licensees to pile and burn their slash after taking the logs out of the woods. The precaution will save numerous bad fires.

While Canada spends about four millions yearly in studying agricultural problems, only a trifling sum has been thus far on the study of forest problems. More than two-thirds of the whole of Canada is better adapted for tree growing than anything else and will pay profits according to the scientific care bestowed on it.

Co-operative Marketing of Poultry

In order to put the marketing of poultry on a good basis, two poultry killing stations have been established in Saskatchewan, one at Regina and one at Saskatoon. At these stations experts supervise the killing, plucking, gutting and packing of the birds and advance payments are made to the senders in accordance with the grade, the final payment of the balance being made when sales have been made. The system of gathering poultry in fairly large quantities and placing them on the market through these stations, gives the farmers a better chance of disposing of their fowl at the highest price.



2 and 5 lb. Cans—
25, 50, 100 and 100 lb. Bags.

"Redpath" stands for sugar quality that is the result of modern equipment and methods, backed by 60 years experience and a determination to produce nothing unworthy of the name "REDPATH".

"Let Redpath Sweeten it."

Made in one grade only the highest!

The Monitor News

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

W. S. McCOLEMAN
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

Subscription Rates

Canada \$1.00 per year. Foreign \$1.50
per year in advance.

Advertising Rates

For Sale, Lost and Strayed—Not
exceeding one inch space, 50c for first
insertion, or 3 for \$1.00.Transient advertisements—50 cents
per inch, in advance.All changes of advertisements must
reach this office by Tuesday noon.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER the 20th, 1917

Note and Comment

DON'T MISS THE
POINT!

There is a man in this part of the world
who represents, to our way of thinking, a
pretty good average of human nature.

Whenever the preacher in his church de-
livers a very hot sermon against some spe-
cial kind of sin, this man gets enthusiastic
and goes around to the vestry to tell the
preacher what a fine sermon it was. Then
he goes home and repeats it to his brother
and they talk over the points and the peo-
ple the sermon hit the hardest. But this
particular man never sees when the ser-
mon hits him.

Early next month the biggest public
campaign ever put on in Canada, will be
opened to get subscribers for the fourth
Canadian war loan, the Victory Loan.

The thing people of this district must
bear in mind is: that the appeals are direct-
ed to each and every one of them. It is
not merely the well-off men and women
who are asked to invest. It is everybody.

The little sermons which will be "preach-
ed" in the advertising should not be taken
as hints to the well-to-do people only.

Every man and woman should watch for
these advertisements and start now to gath-
er up the necessary money to buy either a
fifty or a hundred or a five hundred or a
thousand dollar bond. In the U. S. there
were about 4 subscribers to the first Amer-
ican loan out of every 100 persons. They
only received 9½%. In Canada for the last
war loan there were only about 41,000 sub-
scribers or say 4 in every 700. Yet in Can-
ada the interest was much higher—on the
Victory Bonds that will probably be issued
to yield about 5½%.

The first thing anyone should do, in our
opinion, is to get rid of the idea that there
is any sacrifice involved in investing in this
loan. It is true that the patriotic spirit
is appealed to and it is equally true that a
great and generous response is expected on
that ground. But the new war loan is a
straightforward business proposition; safe,
profitable and convenient. Every man
and every woman with as much as \$50 to
spare should own one of these new bonds,
and not only that, but should help to show
others the worth of these bonds by recom-
mending them everywhere. The readers
of this paper are among the most thrifty,
prosperous and public spirited in the Do-
minion. When the subscriptions to the
Victory Loan are added up from the vari-
ous districts and sub-districts we expect
them to show that this part of the great
Dominion has been true to its traditions
and just to its opportunities.

California, a woman suffrage
state, votes against putting out
the whiskey traffic. Maine, a
prohibition state, down woman
suffrage. That makes it even.

Now, where are those who
used to say that equal suffrage
and prohibition were twins?

It is said that Germany will
ask for an indemnity of eighty-
seven billion dollars. Ma con-
science! but she must feel badly
muzzed up.

The Kirriemuir Branch
C. R. C. S.

The Sec-Treas. begs to ask
knowledge on behalf of the Kir-
riemuir Branch, C. R. C. S., the
following report and statement
for the year ending Oct. 10, 1917:

This Branch of the Red Cross
Society was formed March 16th
1917, and the officers for the
year were: Chairman, Mrs. W.
R. Cantlon; 1st Vice Chair, Mrs.
M. E. Ross; 2nd V. Mrs. R. W.
Fish; 3rd V. Mrs. I. Fleming;
Sec-Treas. Mrs. E. A. Ellis. Ex-
Com. Mesdames W. R. Cantlon,
M. E. Ross, R. W. Fish, I. Flem-
ing, E. A. Ellis (Sec.). Purchasing
Com. Mesdames R. W. Fish
(Conv.), F. W. Schon, M. E. Ross.

Annual members enrolled:
Mesdames Cantlon, Fish, Ross,
Aizzier, Fleming, Moe, Schon,
Ellis, Brocklesby, Day, Robbins
and Hennessy. Messrs Cantlon
Fish, Hayward, Moe, Prebber-
naw and Schon.

Six regular, one executive and
four sewing meetings have been
held since March.

The Purchasing & Distribut-
ing Com. has superintended the
work and packing of two ship-
ments of Red Cross supplies,
containing 197 articles. Our
thanks are due Mrs. Fish (Con.)
of this committee, for her de-
voted and arduous work.

Our thanks are also due the
ladies who so generously gave
their time for sewing and knit-
ting.

The members felt it keenly
when Mrs. Cantlon resigned the
office of Chairman, in order to
assist her husband in Indian
Mission work at White Fish
Lake Reserve.

Our thanks are due the fol-
lowing, for cash donations:

O. C. Sheldon	\$10.00
Eldon Weller	5.00
J. Brunton	2.00
Mrs. M. E. Ross	50
Mrs. E. L. Aizzier	1.50
G. Huthery	50
W. Jackson	5.00
R. H. Sampson	5.00
Mrs. G. L. Turrill	50
J. W. Howard	4.20
Haywood & Rice	3.00
Mrs. M. N. Evans	1.00
W. Wicks	3.00
Mrs. R. Kewley	3.50
Mrs. J. W. Brocklesby	1.00
R. W. Fish	1.00
E. A. Ellis	2.00
W. Osborne	1.00
Kirriemuir Woman's Inst.	5.00

Through the support of the
farmers in the surrounding dis-
trict, we have aided the Military
Conv. Hospital, Ogden, with 15
dozen eggs and 3 fowl.

Our thanks are due the farm-
ers and public generally for
their generous support.

Financial Statement

Cash Receipts	
Mar. 10, 1917 to Oct. 10, 1917	
Proceeds of Box Social	\$70.00
Sale of 10 gal. Ice Cream	30.00
Proceeds of Alta Tag Day	94.35
Total Tea Receipts	8.50
Cash donations	54.70
15 Membership fees	30.00
Total	\$287.55

Expenditure	
Amount sent Ogden Hos.	0.00
" " Xmas Fund	10.00
Red Cross supplies bought	188.93
Administrative expense	46.47
Total	245.40
Balance on hand	36.15
Material on hand	112.04

We certify that the above
Statement correctly sets forth
the amounts of Cash received
and disbursed by the Kirri-
muir Branch C. R. C. S. during

the period mentioned.

Mesdames M. E. Ross, W. H. Day
Officers elected Oct. 16th:
Chairman, Mrs. Ross; 1st Vice,
Mrs. Fish; 2nd Vice, Mrs. Fleming
Sec-Treas. Mrs. E. A. Ellis,
Executive Committee: Mes-
dames Ross, Fish, Fleming and
Ellis (Sec.)

Purchasing & Distributing
Com.: Mesdames Schon, Ross
and Fish (Conv.)

HONOR ROLL
OF
MONITOR VOLUNTEERS

Names of those who enlisted
from this district:

Anderson Roy
Bentson Walt *
Beasley J. O.
Brocklesby J. W.
Bryans R. T.
Crisp Charley
Collier
Clark H.
Connah J. A.
Cutts George
Cross Jack
Connell Dave
Connell Ralph
Cunningham L. C.
Crosswell J.

Deacon Frank
Deacon Albert
Deacon Fred
Duncan F.
Edwards Bob.
Filephink Carl
Ford J. L. O.
Fraser S.
Fisher Ivan *
Gardner Cecil W.
Gillespie J.
Goodman Carl
Greenbank R. *
Harrison R. J.
Hyland
Harvey J.
Herity Fred
Hennessy A.
Johnson Harvey
Johnson Harry S.

Kay Jeff. W.
King D. S.
LaDuke Jas.
Livingston Robert
Lyons Fred

McDonald Hugh
Martin Thomas
McNish J. T.
McCulloch Jas. A.
McTavish Jack
McNair Andy
Moore J. W.
Munson John

Nond J. S.

Osborne John
Palmer Bill
Palmer George
Purdy Walter *
Piper F. H.
Plumb Martin
Ryckman Gilbert
Robson S.
Rogers N. B.

Spencer W. A.
Shannon Alvin
Smith Alex.
Stewart (Pat) Claude
Smith Marion
Sinclair Archie
Jack Tkchanko
A. E. Walker
J. L. Wright
Phillip Whitney.
George Whitney

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Collars Blankets
Sweat Pads Harness Parts
Trunks and Suitcases

Have you seen the
Blizzards Wizard Auto Robe?

A real good line of Men's &
Boys' Solid Leather Work
Shoes on hand.

Also a Cracking good layout of Lined Gloves,
Mitts, Pullovers and Wool Mitts

When in need of Leather
Goods call and see my stock
Your business will be ap-
preciated.

J. HAMER

A CAR LOAD
OF

Registered Clydesdales
Mares, Fillies and Stallions
Ages 2 to 5 years

Arrived at Monitor on the 23rd, and
are stabled at the Pioneer Barn

All have been sold except 4 choice
mares and 1 stallion

Also have a good pair of Geldings, 7 years old, and a
pair of good big grade Mares, 8 years old, both in foal
will be sold Well worth the money.

Terms to suit reliable purchasers at Ontario rates of
interest.

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Brampton, Ont.

Brandon, Man.

Wigton, Eng.

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To points West: daily except
Sunday.

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From the East: Tue., Thur., Sat.
From the West: daily except
Sunday.

Westbound train leaves daily,
except Sunday, at 11.19 a. m.
Eastbound train leaves daily,
except Sunday, at 5.41 p. m.

Eastern Lecture by Rev. Wickham
in Butte Church, Tuesday, Oct. 30, and in
Gregerson School, Wed. Oct. 31, at 8 p. m.
Ladies supply refreshments. Forth Cross
Monitor Literary Society meets next
Thursday, Nov. 1st, at 8 o'clock.
Boy Scout parade Sunday evening at 7:
30 in the Anglican Church.

Ship your grain to the

Adanac Grain Co.

Winnipeg, Man.

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Contractor and Builder.

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MONITOR ALTA.

Venered Wild Man.

Persistent inbreeding of provincial ideas; the making of vanity a virtue and of truth a crime; a system; formulating unquestioning obedience to power into a national religion—these things have made the ruling caste of Germany, not great men, but venerated wild men. The ruling caste has become a powerful and untamed animal, endowed with the high intelligence of a man grafted on to the low instincts of a beast.

It is not the human folk of Germany that the human government of democratic America is fighting. It is the Frankenstein monster that is blighting Germany, and that has gone forth into the world to slay and to slake its lust.—Minneapolis Journal.

Melting Down Statues

A Berlin despatch reports that it has been decided to melt down

Transient Ads.

STRAYED

Small Bay Mare, cropped ears, branded H2 on shoulder and hip. Suitable reward for recovery. Lynn Witte Monitor

\$10 reward for information leading to the recovery of 2 black yearling fillies, branded on the right shoulder, foretop cut. Arthur Bejaul Lloyds Hill, Alta.

LOST

Lost, on Oct. 9th, a white hound pup brindle spot on each ear and one on hip at root of tail. Suitable reward for recovery. Poynter & Sons.

FOR SALE

I will have in a car of oats, shortly, and anyone wanting oats can order them now. B. R. Cramer

Saddle pony for sale, will sell cheap. Apply to Geo. Beck Monitor Section 4-34-3 50

CANADIANS IN FLYING CORPS

Thousands have joined the New and Thrilling Army and Naval Service

Ottawa, Oct. 24. Recent spectacular feats of Major Bishop, the Canadian aviator who has won all the medals for valor available in the British army, has called attention strikingly to the manner in which young Canadians have taken to the new manner of fighting, in the air. Canada has sent to the war some of the finest air fighters developed in recent years.

The air services take only men under twenty-five years of age to train as pilots. These young men must be of the finest physical and mental type, active, alert, and unusually intelligent. From Canada over one thousand of such young men have joined the Royal Flying Corps as aviation cadets in training and over five hundred and fifty are officers in the Royal Naval Air Service, the naval branch of the flying service.

Besides this, three thousand Canadians have joined the Royal Flying Corps as mechanics, helpers, etc., the rank and file of the corps.

It is said to be an encouraging evidence of the spirit of the Canadian people that so many young Canadians have joined the most difficult and arduous service; also, to be further proof of Canada's deep and sincere interest in the war.

BOYS' WORK CONFERENCE

A most important conference of boys and leaders in boys' work is to be held in Edmonton Nov. 15 to 18th. Delegations are expected from church

boys' classes and clubs from all that part of Alberta north of Olds.

Boys will be given free entertainment in Edmonton homes and there will be convention rates on all railroads. Any boy from 15 years of age may be sent as a delegate.

Information can be had by addressing Rev. W. E. Gallo-way, Box 1000, Edmonton.

Donald and Mrs. Foster will give a farewell dance for Mr. and Mrs. Donald Haggerty, in the Berryfield School, on Friday evening, October 26th.

All friends please accept this invitation.

Watch for the 'Big Time' on Halloween.

The Red Cross Society is putting on a Whist Drive and Dance, tonight, in the Big Hall.

DIXIE JUBILEE SINGERS

Buckner's Famous Company of Jubilee Singers will appear in the Big Hall, on Saturday evening, the 3rd of November. There are seven members in this troupe and they give a fine program of choruses, quartets, trios, duos and solos. Admission \$1.00 Children 35c. Seats on sale at the Drug Store



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not give your boy and girl an opportunity to make their home study easy and effective? Give them the same chance to win promotion and success as the lad having the advantage of

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Dictionary in his home. This new creation answers with final authority all kinds of puzzling questions in history, geography, biography, spelling, pronunciation, sports, arts, and sciences.

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The Best Livery and Feed Stable in the Village

Draying of all classes done at Moderate Prices.

Mack MacDonald, : : Prop.

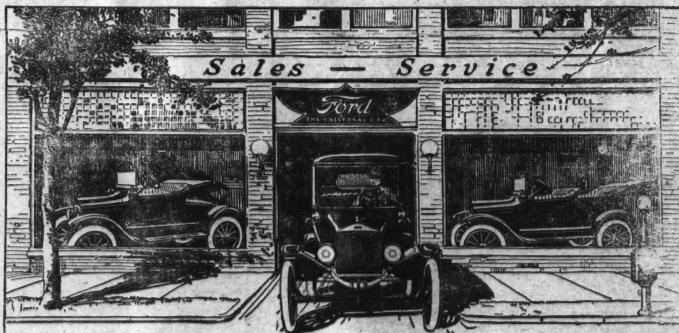
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is your silent representative. If you sell fine goods that are up-to-date in style and of superior quality it ought to be reflected in your printing. We produce the kind that you will not be ashamed to have represent you. That is the only kind it pays to send out. Send your orders to this office.

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COURTEOUS attention to your needs wherever you may travel is something you appreciate, and being a Ford owner you can get it. You are always "among friends".

There are more than 700 Ford Dealer Service Stations throughout Canada. These are always within easy reach of Ford owners—for gasoline, oil, tires, repairs, accessories, expert advice or motor adjustments.

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Runabout - - \$475
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THE ONE CHANCE FOR DEMOCRACY IS FOR ALLIES TO WIN THE WAR

A CONFLICT BETWEEN TWO OPPOSED SYSTEMS

Elihu Root Declares That the Entry of the United States Into the War has been Grasped as the One and Only Chance for the Preservation of their System of Government

Elihu Root, addressing the conference of American Bar association delegates at Saratoga Springs recently, likened Germany to a burglar in the house.

"There can be no talk of peace and security of democracy with Germany in her present position," Mr. Root said. "If Germany had succeeded in what she attempted to do, and had come out with her power unbroken, and we had been unable to defend our right and had not held Germany down in the last five months, her heel would have been on our neck."

"The effect of our entry into the war is that we have surrendered some of the liberty we have asserted. Our property must be invested in war protection. We cannot have free democracy and war, and the result is that if you live in the presence of military autocracy you cannot make democracy. If you retain democracy you must retain autonomy."

"Our entrance into this war has been grasped as the one chance for the preservation of our system of government and our independence as an independent court, and the right of American manhood to assert individual right against the power to continue the free republic which our fathers handed down to us. Our successful prosecution of the war is the only way we can make that chance successful. We are in war, and the principle for which we fight is liberty, independence, and our American life."

"It has become perfectly evident," Mr. Root said, "that this is a conflict between two opposed, and inevitably opposed, systems of government, of policy, of politics, of human society. It has become perfectly evident that our war was brought on with a purpose to establish a military autocracy. It has become perfectly evident that more than a generation of careful preparation had been made for this, very thing, and that the democracies of the world, rejoicing in peace and prosperity, in political freedom, and in individual liberty, were in great measure and in differing degree unprepared to meet this attack upon them."

"Slowly they have gathered to the support of the principle of their lives the principle upon which they live, against the adverse attack on this principle, the domination of which means the death of democracy and the everlasting destruction of the system of individual liberty of which we are the high priests of the bar."

"So long as there exists a great and powerful military autocracy which has the purpose to secure domination by military force, so long republics, democracies, countries which preserve individual freedom and individual rights, countries which subordinate government to freedom, must be at the mercy of autocracy. As well go to sleep with a burglar sitting in your front hall as to talk about the peace and security of a democracy with Germany still competent to pursue its career of domination."

"We are in the fight, and the stake for which we fight is liberty," Mr. Root added, "and it is our bar which stands at the door through which oppression must enter. It is not so easy for the farmer to see there will be a difference in his crops, or in the sale of them, for the manufacturer to see that anyone will stop wearing clothes or shoes or using machinery, but it is easy for us to see that with the domination of that military system that subordinates the law, that makes the bar but a clog to an administrative system of government, and leaves to the bench no independence—it is easy for the lawyer to see that everything he has contended for off

individual liberty and the supremacy of the law over executive power will be attacked and destroyed if we do not succeed in this war."

"Sin Without Trace"

German Method of Covering Up Murders at Sea

The German government is reported in press dispatches as disclaiming responsibility for Count Luxemburg's plan for sinking neutral and other merchant vessels. "Leaving no traces" on the ground that the proposal emanated from a single German diplomat and was not in fact adopted by the highest authorities. Two circumstances—aside from the fact that no official German statement can any longer be regarded as presumptively true—render this explanation eminently unconvincing.

(1) Count Luxemburg's matter-of-course manner of using the concise phrase "spurious verities" strongly suggests that he was referring to a practice already familiar to the authorities whom he was addressing.

(2) There is abundant evidence that it has for some months been a common German practice to attempt to prevent any survivors from escaping from sinking vessels. At the meeting of the International Conference of Merchant Seamen in London in August a report (published in the London Times) was made showing twelve known cases during the months April-July in which crews leaving sinking ships in lifeboats were attacked, usually by gunfire. In four of these cases the ships were of neutral nationality. Other instances of the same practice have since been reported. The case of the Belgian Prince is the most illuminating example of the art of "spurious verities." Firing on small boats is, of course, a loose and frequently effective method, since it is difficult to be sure that all of the crew have been killed. The boats, of course, were rendered useless, and the crew, deprived of their lifeboats, were placed in the hands of the boats, which shortly after submerged. Unfortunately for the German designs, three out of the crew of forty-four were able to keep afloat until picked up by a passing vessel. "Spurious verities" is after all, a somewhat difficult ideal to attain to which is the contemporary German equivalent of "Murder will out."—Prof. A. O. Lovejoy in New York Tribune.

Pigeons for Pershing

Carrier Pigeons to Aid American Army in France

Major-General Pershing, commanding the United States army in France, has asked for thousands of carrier pigeons to assist American aviators in sending their reports and maps of German positions back to headquarters.

All French fortresses for many years have had their pigeon lofts. The employment of birds with remarkable homing qualities in connection with aeroplanes is new, however. Birds are bred in lofts behind the French lines and trained to return to these lofts. The aviators take them birds up, and when far over the German lines they fasten to the pigeon's legs any map or report which they desire to return quickly to French headquarters, and the birds almost invariably get back with great rapidity. It is said that the French have even succeeded in training pigeons to return to movable lofts, which follow the lines of the advancing troops, although, of course, the lofts are not moved far from their original locality.

Will Austria Collapse?

The Military Failure of the Two-Parted Kingdom Practically Complete

Many have looked, from early in the war, to see it end, through the collapse of Austria. The military cause of this three years' tragedy was Vienna, but the ultimate cause was Berlin. The ultimatum to Serbia alone could never have set the stage for it. Degrees of guilt in such a case do not particularly matter. Nor can the most even-handed justice apportion degrees of suffering. Austria at least has reached the point where her suffering is greater than her guilt. Whoever wins, she loses. Thus it is that her desire for peace has grown so keen that she will make almost any sacrifices to attain it. Probably the terms suggested by the pope represent the minimum of her concessions. Whether they do or not, she cannot now escape the fact that a worse fate than defeat is the onward sweep of the Italian troops has brought her to a lively realization of her peril. The reported evacuation of Vienna by the inhabitants reveals the apprehension that this sweep cannot be stayed. If the Italians could take Monte Saito they could take all of the Alpine Harz. After that the deluge.

Whether or not Trieste falls, whether or not Vienna is taken, the military failure of Austria is fairly complete. By nothing short of a miracle could the Austrian troops survive another winter. Still, they could hope for would be a lingering defence, a retirement as costly as possible to the enemy. But there are other things to be considered. All accounts agree that the internal condition of the empire is terrible. It is doubted if the people could survive another winter. There is something akin to despair among the loyal adherents of the house of Hapsburg, something akin to revolutionary anger in the subjects of that house. The revolt in Bohemia has been checked, not crushed. The government cannot trust many of its own soldiers to fight against their brothers in blood. Resentment at German dictation is being expressed in the streets. Austria has been staunch to her ally, but at fearful cost. She has been held partly by honor, partly by fear. But the first motive of her ally, Austria, is to throw the whole selfish policy which Germany has pursued toward her, and the second must weigh less than it did before. Austria herself began to show signs of falling power. There is every reason why Austria should make a separate peace.

Ever since he came to the throne, the emperor, Charles, has been anxious to escape the influence which distracts the German emperor. He has no wish to play the German game at the expense of the Hapsburgs. He has recognized the enormous waste in money and men, the inauguration of a policy of internal reforms, the satisfaction of the subject races of the non-German races are the only alternatives to the dissolution of the empire. Austria was willing to offer the Trentino to Italy to prevent her entrance into the war, she will quite conceivably be willing to make greater concessions to bring peace. The more she delays, the harder the task of saving anything will be. Threatened men live long, and disintegrating nations show remarkable force of cohesion. But there is a point at which the will as well as the power to resist ends. Has Austria reached that point? She is on the verge of utter collapse? We may not have to wait many days for the answer to these questions.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Great Silent Hero

Heroic Sergeant Who Pushed on Until Obedience Was Attained

The Paris "Petit Journal" has brought before the public the story of great unknown heroes of the war, and its latest contribution deals with a heroic sergeant "just one of those men who go quietly by in the march to the front without dash or gaiety—a bull dog of the British breed. In the attack on Langemark, the British saw his officer fall, and, not recognizing any one of superior rank than himself took command of the company, and in a quiet, business-like fashion, said, 'Our work is to go on till we are ordered to halt.' The order did not come till the third line of the enemy was successfully pierced. Just on the eve of the victory, a bullet struck the sergeant to the ground. His place, however, was taken by a soldier and that company finished with every German within sight put out of business. The Journal remarks, 'It is hard to such a man that Langemark was seized, crossed, and left behind.'

Diplomatic Retorts

The American ambassador's conversations with the Kaiser recall the anecdote of the encounter between a British ambassador and Napoleon Bonaparte, during a short truce, peace it was called at the time—between England and the Corsican fire-eater. The ambassador's conversation, Napoleon said to the ambassador, 'I will make war on England.' 'That is your affair, sir,' replied the ambassador. 'I will make war on you,' added the emperor. 'That, sir, is our affair,' observed the ambassador with a fine, courtly bow.—Christian Science Monitor.

GERMANS USE FORCE TO REVERSE THEIR ENTIRE TACTICS OF DEFENSE

ENEMY FRONT LINES ARE BATTERED TO PIECES

A Recently Captured German Document Tells of the Manner in Which the Allies Regularly Break Down Defences of Enemy By Heavy Artillery Before the Battle Actually Begins

War Prisoners Brutally Used by Huns

Inhuman Treatment of Russian Prisoners by the Huns

Another chapter is added to the story of the tortures of German prisoners camped by a Russian soldier, who escaped by tunneling with a knife under the electrically charged fence along the Anvers-Roubaix road. He has been forwarded to the U.S. state department from Petrograd. Brutal treatment and poor and insanitary food have been the lot of the labor of thousands of prisoners, he says. One labor battalion on the western front, consisting of 2000 men, has been reduced by starvation, exposure, beatings and death to less than 500. The daily rations for a prisoner, he reported, consisted of a small amount of bread and turnip soup, the soup enriched occasionally by a bit of horse meat.

The unspeakable and those who have lost members of their body were kept in invalid camps until they died, but never, he says, returned to the front. The officers, the officers in command feared the psychological effect upon the people of the sight of the maimed men, often little more than animated skeletons. Stern and implacable methods were used to compel prisoners to work ingenious tortures that ended only with death were inflicted on some, while others were shot outright. Punishments varied from enforced standing attention for a day at a time without food, to beating with rifle butts and to hours of suspension in the air, with ropes being tied to wrists while prisoners' hands were held behind the bodies, the result being to throw the weight on the unnaturally twisted muscles of arms and shoulders. Such methods in his own battalion, once 2,000 strong, had reduced it to 350 at the time he escaped.

British Relations With U. S.

Campaign of Education to Create a Better Understanding Is Advocated

In the light of this huge conflagration we can all of us, on both sides of the Atlantic, realize at their true nature the many of the mutual disputes, the irrational and manufactured controversies, that for so long kept Great Britain and the United States apart. They have now come together under the stress of an unprecedented crisis, but a crisis that will infallibly recur if they again fall apart. Far beyond anything else, the peace of the world depends on a working union between its great democracies, and especially between the United States and the British empire. There will or there will not be a "next time" very largely as these two vast federations succeed or fail in shaping their future policies in common. But among the self-governing English-speaking peoples, the policy follows from the fact not enough that their respective governments should act in common. They must be buttressed by that informed opinion which can only spring from knowledge. The United States and the British empire must learn to know one another. They must be made conscious through all their diversified millions of that central unity of ideals and instinctive ways of looking at things, and forms of government and society that bind them closer than the peoples of any other two politically separated entities on earth. A simultaneous campaign on education in the United States on Great Britain and the British empire, and in Great Britain on the history and daily life and institutions and temper of the American commonwealth, would be a contribution of the first moment, not merely to their present comradeship in arms, but to their destinies hereafter.—From the London Times.

Spuds on a Tomato Vine

Joseph M. Stephenson, secretary of the agricultural preparedness league, of Scranton, which has been encouraging the growing of plants increased acreage this year owing to the war, has succeeded in growing tomatoes and potatoes on the same vine. Early in the spring, Stephenson took five healthy tomato plants and grafted them on potato plants and the hybrid plants thus produced and to date 20 large ripe tomatoes have been picked from one of the plants, while investigation of the root of the same plant revealed a cluster of fine potatoes.—Philadelphia Record.

Quietly Satirical

"What dirty hands you have, Johnny," said his teacher. "What would you say if I came to school that way?" "I wouldn't say nothing," replied Johnny. "I'd be too polite."

The terrific power of the Anglo-French bombardments is forcing the German high command to revise its entire tactics of defence on the west front. A few months ago, the enemy still relied on earthworks, trenches and deep underground shelters to repel our assaults. Under the smashing violence of the Anglo-French bombardments in Flanders, Champagne and Verdun, he revised that view. In a recently captured enemy army order the German high command itself admits how fallacious hopes built on sand and concrete proved.

The document begins by plainly stating that the old system of positions, German front lines are regularly battered to pieces by our artillery before the actual battle begins. Power of defence, it says, depends on the possibility of hiding the means of defence. Trenches, shelters, machine guns emplacements, and batteries once photographed by the Anglo-French airmen are doomed to certain destruction by their artillery. Under such fire it is hopeless to attempt to repair damage. An entirely new principle of defence is needed and the order proceeds to explain.

For the old system of positions on which the enemy artillery can register and which the enemy can therefore destroy there must be one substituted. A zone of defence organized in depth is recommended towards the rear. This system, with its defences hidden as much as possible from the enemy's observation and troops echeloned in depth in such a manner that their lines, thin in front, become progressively denser towards the rear, are made available to pass from the defensive to offensive with troops occupying the thicker held positions in the rear.

But how are men echeloned in depth towards the rear to be hidden from observation by our airmen and gunners, which admittedly is the all-important thing? The order explains that this is to be done by abandoning the trench system and erecting "shell crater nests" held by groups of men with machine guns. This invention has particular application to the ground such as the ground on which Anglo-French armies are fighting. Shell craters are to be arranged in depth like a square of the same order, and their capacity is to be increased by running a system of rifle chambers. The chambers are carried on timber like galleries in a mine into their sides and where possible connecting one shell hole with another by timbered-up passages. The essential point being that seen from above these shall be nothing to distinguish them from any of the thousands of shell craters surrounding them.

The earth burrowed out of the organized craters is to be thrown into the neighborhood of the craters, or if possible spread on the ground between. "Thus," says the order, "we shall obtain shelters which from without look like ordinary shell craters and will be safe from an observation." If the ground is so wet that it is impossible to dig galleries the troops must be content with shelters as unimproved craters provide. The front line, or organized crater should be protected by entanglements in an irregular pattern, so arranged as to afford no clue to the situation of the crater line.

The importance of the document lies not only in the new tactics it prescribes but in the frank recognition of the effectiveness of the work of our guns and our airmen, but above all, our airmen. If a thing can be registered by our airmen's cameras it will be destroyed, is the axiom from which the whole order starts. The moral for us is easy to draw.

National Boots

First Supply on Sale in France in Week

The first supply of national boots will be on sale throughout France in the first week in October. All retailers, to whom a fair rate of profit will be assured, are urged to themselves not to charge more than the fixed official price. They must keep a register of the names of purchasers and must display the attractive price labels attached in their store windows.

Half a million pair of boots will be ready by the beginning of the month. The price of men's shoes will be 28 francs while boots for women will bring 23 francs. These prices are about half those now charged for a similar quality of goods.

No Barley for German Pigs

The German war food department announces that no barley will be available this winter for feeding pigs. It is needed for human consumption.

SHOE DOSSHES

A "2 in 1 Shoe Polish" is made for every use. For Black Shoes, "2 in 1 Black" (paste) and "2 in 1 Black Combination" (paste and liquid). For White, "2 in 1 White" (paste) and "2 in 1 White Liquid" (liquid). For Tan Shoes, "2 in 1 Tan" (paste) and "2 in 1 Tan Combination" (paste and liquid).

10c Black-White-Tan 10c
F. F. DALEY CO. OF CANADA LTD., Hamilton, Can.

QUICK—HANDY—LASTING

General Local News of The Town and District

Readers Can Make This Column
More Interesting By Informing
The Editor of Events Occur-
ing Hereabouts

Wait for the do's on Oct. 31.

Tom Harley spent a few days in Edmonton, during the week.

H. E. Artress has sold his livery business to Eddie Earl.

G. Tinkess is holding a sale on Saturday, Oct. 27th. Some fine milch cows, calves, mares, and machinery, will be sold.

Dixie Jubilee Singers at the Big Hall, Saturday night, Nov. 3rd.

Mrs. S. Duncan was a visitor in Edmonton, recently.

The regular meeting of the Ladies Aid was held on Wednesday at Mrs. McCulloch's home.

Rev. W. H. Day, Kirriemuir, has purchased a moving picture machine, and is giving entertainments in some of the school houses in the district. He has an exchange of films once every two weeks.

They will be shown in Kirriemuir next Monday evening, Oct. 29th, and in the Gregerson Schoolhouse on Monday, Nov. 4th, and so on every alternate Monday throughout the winter.

P. J. Turner, Kirriemuir, has sold his General Store business to Ayling & Co. The new owners will take possession next month.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the Surrogate Court of the
JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF SASKATOON

In the Estate of JAMES RODWELL, late of S. E. 1 20-32-4 with, in the Province of Alberta, Farmer, deceased. PURSUANT to the Surrogate Courts Act, being Chapter 54 of the Revised Statutes of Saskatchewan, and amending Acts.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons having claims against the estate of JAMES RODWELL, late of the S. E. 1 20-32-4 with, in the Province of Alberta, who died on or about the eighth day of September, A. D. 1912, are on or before the eighth day of November, 1917, required to deliver or send by post prepaid to the Standard Trusts Company, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Administrator of the said estate, full particulars of their claims duly verified by Statutory Declaration, together with a statement of the securities, if any, held by them.

AND TAKE NOTICE that after the said mentioned date the Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the Estate amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which it shall then have notice; and the said Administrator will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claim it shall not have had notice at the time of such distribution.

DATED AT SASKATOON, Saskatchewan, this second day of October A. D. 1917.

THE STANDARD TRUSTS
COMPANY
Administrator of the said Estate.

All sizes of Machine and Carriage Bolts in stock

Monitor Cash Hardware

W. H. Olson, Prop.

All kinds of Table Dishes: Blacksmith Coal in any quantity
Farm Implements: All kinds of Paint: Tar and Building Paper
Wall Paper: Linoleum: Rope: Oils: Gasoline: Buggies

Everything at lowest possible prices.

Walk a Block and Save Money

Agent for Government Telephones
Full line of Chinaware and Crockery

FI-RE-CO RANGES - BARB WIRE

Plow Shares For Your Plow

Come in and see my stock of Springs & Mattresses

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Fire, Accident, Sickness
Automobile.

Agent for C. P. R. and Hudsons Bay
LANDS

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Real Estate

W. S. McCULLOCH MONITOR

Rev. W. S. Wickenden, B. A.
will conduct Divine Service (D.
V.) on Sunday next, Oct. 28, as
follows:

Battle Church 11 a. m.
Gregerson School 3 p. m.
Monitor 7.30 p. m.
All welcome.

Is your subscription to the
Monitor News paid up to date?

Auction Sale

Thursday November 1st

East-half Section 30-34-5

1 mile S. W. of Reed's Ranch 5 miles S. W. of Monitor

Free lunch at 12

Sale starts at 12.30

98 head of Cattle 98

11 Cows, 4 to 6 years old

15 Heifers, mostly 3 year olds

40 spring Calves 1 yearling Heifer

1 yearling Bull

6 Geldings, 5 to 10 years old

2 Mares

2 sucking Colts

Disc Harrow Mowing Machine, new Hay rack
Wagon Walking Plow Sulky Plow, both bottoms
Harness Chickens Geese Ducks

\$20 and under Cash Cattle Cash Balance One-third Cash
with 12 months credit bearing 8 per cent interest

J. R. Whitney Auctioneer
C. K. Low Owner A. B. King Clerk

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the Surrogate Court of the
JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF S-SKATOON

In the Estate of CHARLES W. MAY, late of S. W. 1 17-32-4 with in the Province of Alberta, Farmer, deceased. PURSUANT to the Surrogate Courts Act, being Chapter 54 of the Revised Statutes of Saskatchewan, and amending Acts.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all persons having claims against the estate of CHARLES W. MAY, late of the S. W. 1 17-32-4 with, in the Province of Alberta, who died on or about the twenty-fourth day of September A. D. 1912, are on or before the eighth day of November, A. D. 1917, required to deliver or send by post prepaid to The Standard Trusts Company, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Administrator for the said estate, full particulars of their claims duly verified by Statutory Declaration, together with a statement of the securities, if any, held by them.

AND TAKE NOTICE that after the said mentioned date the Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the Estate amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which it shall then have notice, and the said Administrator will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claim it shall not have had notice at the time of such distribution.

DATED AT SASKATOON, Saskatchewan, this second day of October A. D. 1917.

THE STANDARD TRUSTS
COMPANY
Administrator of the said Estate.



Exemption Tribunals.

Exemption Boards have been chosen in such a way as to make them absolutely independent and removed from all influence. There are over 1,250 boards throughout the country, each composed of two men, one appointed by the county judge in the district concerned and one selected by a joint committee of Parliament. Being familiar with local conditions where they sit, the members are well-fitted to appreciate such reasons for exemption as are put before them by men called up.

Exemption will be granted to those who can establish that it is in the national interest that they remain in civilian life. This is for the Exemption Board to decide after having received full information in each case.

The grounds on which exemption may be claimed (which are similar to the grounds recognized in Great Britain and the United States) are as follows:—

- (a) That it is expedient in the national interest that the man should, instead of being employed in Military Service, be engaged in other work in which he is habitually engaged.
- (b) That it is expedient in the national interest that the man should, instead of being employed in Military Service, be engaged in other work in which he wishes to be engaged and for which he has special qualifications.
- (c) That it is expedient in the national interest that, instead of being employed in Military Service, he should continue to be educated or trained for any work for which he is then being educated and trained.
- (d) That serious hardship would ensue if the man were placed on active service, owing to his exceptional financial or business obligations or domestic position.
- (e) Ill health or infirmity.
- (f) That he conscientiously objects to the undertaking of combatant service and is prohibited from doing so by tenets and articles of faith, in effect on the sixth day of July, 1917, of any organized religious denomination existing and well recognized in Canada at such date, and to which he is good faith belongs.
- (g) That he should be exempt because disfranchised under the War Time Election Act.

No Claim for Exemption should be put forward unless one or other of these grounds in fact exists, and no loyal citizen should assist in, or allow himself to be made a party to, any Claim for Exemption unless thoroughly satisfied that it is made in good faith.

Exemption may be applied for by the man selected themselves or by their parents, near relatives or employers. Application for exemption must be made on printed forms to be found at every post office, which are to be filled in and left with the postmaster if exemption is desired. The postmaster will forward the form to a Registrar, who will send it to the appropriate Exemption Board. In due time, then, the Applicant will get notice as to when he must present his case before the Board.

Issued by The Military Service Council.